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Family Nomenclature.

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Although for over a hundred years botanists have recognized certain natural groups of plants, variously called "orders" or "families," the naming of these groups has been full of inconsistencies, and subject entirely to the caprice of each writer. When we come to consider the fact that no author has ever consistently followed any rule in naming such groups (some have even called the same family by two or more different names in the same work) it seems strange that the present confusion is no greater than it is.

In spite of the fact that there are no rules, there is a marked tendency toward the use of uniform terminations in the naming of all groups of coördinate rank higher than genera. In the case of family names this tendency has shown itself by the extension of the use of the termination "-aceae," until this has become universally recognized as a distinctive mark of family rank. Yet some of the usual names are improperly formed from the generic root upon which they are based, while quite a number of the families retain names which are not founded upon genera at all.

This latter class requires special consideration. A generic name stands or falls with its typical species, and why should not a family name stand or fall with its typical genus? Such names as Umbelliferae, Cruciferae, Leguminosae, Labiatae, Gramineae, Compositae, etc., are not named after genera. Nor do these names

express characteristics peculiar to the families to which they are applied. The Araliaceae are as truly umbelliferous as the Umbelliferae; the Capparidaceae, like the Cruciferae, have cruciform flowers; in the Dipsacaceae the flowers are "composite," as in the Compositae. Not being founded upon genera, such names may be applied to very different groups, even though they have the correct termination -aceae. The name Lomentaceae has been used for a division of Leguminosae, and also for a group of Cruciferae, and these two applications of the name, while equally appropriate, are at the same time alike improper. Custom, then, is the only excuse for the continued use of this class of names. But it has proven true in the case of generic and specific nomenclature, that *custom must yield to inflexible law;* and surely the same should hold in the case of family nomenclature.

What, then, should this law be? The evident preponderance of opinion demands as its most important feature the uniform termination -aceae. Then it must be recognized that the family names must be properly formed from the roots of generic names. Next in importance is the law of priority, so necessary for stable botanical nomenclature. As the history of family names is followed out practical questions arise from time to time, and for their decision new provisions suggest themselves, and in this way gradually have been formulated the following rules for family nomenclature, which it is the object of this sketch to propose.

Rules for Family Nomenclature.

Rule 1. The name of each natural family shall consist of the root of the accepted name of a recognized genus belonging to that family, with the addition of the termination *aceae.*

Rule 2. The name of each natural family shall be the oldest name published in accordance with Rule 1, for any group of plants, based upon the accepted name of any recognized genus belonging to that family.

Rule 3. The family name must be published in Latin, and in the plural number, though not necessarily in the nominative case.

Rule 4. Authorities shall be cited for family names in the same manner as for generic names. If the original author of a family name spells the root incorrectly, his name shall be cited in paren-

theses, followed by the proper citation of the authority who first spells the name correctly.

Rule 5. In conformity with the accepted rules of generic and specific nomenclature, no family name shall be accepted on the autnority of any work published prior to the first edition of Linné's Species Plantarum, in 1753.

The words "order" and "family" have usually been used interchangeably in botany, but judging from the present tendency it appears likely that in the future the name "order" will be restricted, as has long been the case in zoölogy, to groups of higher rank than families. For this reason the word family has been used in the proposed rules.

It will be well, perhaps, to elucidate the various points touched upon by the rules, by giving a few illustrations.

Rule 1. The family name should consist of a generic *root* with the termination *-aceae*. Thus the family founded on the genus *Triuris* (root: TRIURID) should be called *Triurid*aceae, Lindl., not *Triur*aceae, Gardn., nor yet *Triuri*aceae, Miers.

It should be based on the name of a recognized genus. "Palmaceae" is not founded on a *genus*, and cannot stand. "Aquifoliaceae" is founded upon the genus *Aquifolium*, which is not now usually recognized, but is considered a section of *Ilex*. The author who thus disposes of *Aquifolium* cannot consistently use the name Aquifoliaceae.

It should be founded on the *accepted* name of a genus. The genus on which Lindley established his family Roxburghiaceae is still recognized, but its *accepted* name at present is the older one *Stemona*, and hence for the family must be accepted the newer name Stemonaceae.

Rule 2. Over twenty-five names have been proposed ending in -aceae and founded upon genera now included in the family Liliaceae. Of these the oldest which fulfills the conditions of Rule 1 is the one just mentioned, which was proposed by Adanson in 1763.

Rule 3. In 1819 De Candolle published the new families which he called, in French, "Fumariacées" and Frankeniacées" (Théor. Élém. 244), but they were not published in Latin for two years, when S. F. Gray published Frankeniaceae, and De Candolle him-

self Fumariaceae. Again, Schlechtendal, in Linnaea, in 1826, referred to the "Melanthiaceen," but the Latin name first appeared in 1830 in Lindley's Natural System.

Bartling, in 1830 (Ord. Nat. 144), proposed a group "Centaureacea." This form was probably intended for the neuter plural, but might be the singular of Centaureaceae. In any event it does not fulfil the requirements of this rule. However, in 1873, Pfeiffer, in his Nomenclator Botanicus, referring to Bartling, spells the name Centaureaceae, thus duly publishing it.

In 1825 Nees von Esenbeck, making a list of the plants belonging to the family which he called "Gesneriées," entitled the list "Generum familiae Gessneriacearum brevis expositio." Although the name Gessneriaceae occurs nowhere else in the article, and in this instance only in the genitive case, this constitutes a true publication of the name according to the rule under consideration.

Rule 4. Citation. There are many illustrations of this rule in the accompanying list.

Rule 5. While this rule brings family nomenclature into line with specific and generic naming, it is desirable for another reason. In 1759 Bernard de Jussieu laid the foundation of the Natural System, which is now so universally accepted. As nothing on the subject was published between 1753 and 1759, the latter date might have been taken as a starting-point but for the convenience of uniformity.

The following list has been prepared in accordance with, and in illustration of, the proposed rules. The omissions may be many; the errors, it is to be hoped, are few. Additions to this list and corrections of it will be gratefully received.

It will be well to remember, however, that many of the references in published books are not to be trusted, for they refer to places where the group is *described*, it may be under a very different name.

List of the Natural Families According to the Classification Adopted in Engler and Prantl's Natuerlichen Pflanzenfamilien. Corrected in accordance with the proposed rules.

This list includes only the Spermatophyta or seed-producing plants; it includes only names which end in -aceae; it includes only names which are formed, directly or indirectly, from the

name of some genus. This last restriction throws out such names as:

AMENTACEAE,	GLUMACEAE,	PALMACEAE,
AMPELIDACEAE,	GRAMINACEAE,	PAPILIONACEAE,
ANTHERACEAE,	GRANATACEAE,	PATMACEAE,
ASPERFOLIACEAE,	GROSSULACEAE,	PISTILLACEAE,
AURANTIACEAE,	HIPPOCASTANACEAE,	POMACEAE,
BALSAMACEAE,	HOLORACEAE,	POTAMIACEAE,
CAMPANACEAE,	HYDROCARYACEAE,	PYRENACEAE,
CERACEAE,	LABIACEAE,	ROTACEAE,
CEREACEAE,	LABIATACEAE,	SAPONACEAE,
CHLAENACEAE,	LENTICULACEAE,	SARMENTACEAE,
COMPOSITACEAE,	LENTISCACEAE,	SCITAMINACEAE,
CONACEAE,	LOMENTACEAE,	SPATHACEAE,
DRUPACEAE,	LUPULACEAE,	STELLACEAE,
ERUCACEAE,	NUCAMENTACEAE,	STROBILACEAE,
FICOIDACEAE,	NUCULACEAE,	SYNANTHERACEAE,
FRUMENTACEAE,	OLERACEAE,	UMBELLACEAE, ETC.

Names formed by prefixing Eu- to the generic root have been omitted also, as

EUBUXACEAE, EULACTUCACEAE, EULOBELIACEAE, EUVERNONIACEAE.

The signs used are as follows:

* Signifies that the family name is founded on more or less than the root of the generic name. In some of these cases it is formed by the addition of "-eae" to generic roots ending in "ac"; e. g. Smilac-eae. Such names are perfectly correct for tribes, though improper for families.

† Indicates that the generic root is wrongly spelled.

‡ Marks family names formed from generic names which are not recognized by Engler and Prantl.

§ After a citation means that it is accepted on some authority believed to be trustworthy, but the reference has not been verified by actual comparison with the original work. In any such case it is possible that the publication may not have been in accordance with the proposed rules.

The families which, in this list, are numbered respectively 129–137, 153–159, 175–182, 208–210, 227–229, 234, 235, and 243–248

(all inclusive) have not yet been treated by Engler and Prantl, an of course their exact limitations and the generic names which wi be recognized are largely matters of conjecture.

1. CYCADACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 312 (1836).
   CYCADEACEAE* Reichb. Consp. 40 (1828).
   ZAMIACEAE Reichb. Handb. 139 (1837).
2. CORDAITACEAE Engler; Engl. & Pr. Nat. Pfl. 2: part 1: 26 (1889).
3. PINACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 313 (1836).
   DAMMARACEAE‡ Link, Abh. Berl. Ak. f. 1827, 157 (1830).
   SALISBURIACEAE‡ Link, Handb. 2: 523 (1831).
   TAXACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 316 (1836).
   PINEACEAE* Horan. Tetract. Nat. 22 (1843).
   JUNIPERACEAE Horan. Tetract. Nat. 22 (1843).
   CUPRESSACEAE Walp. Ann. Bot. 3: 444 (1853).
   ABIETACEAE Walp. Ann. Bot. 3: 446 (1853).
   PODOCARPACEAE Walp. Ann. Bot. 3: 448 (1853).
   ABIETINACEAE* Kl. & Grcke. Bot. Erg. Wald. 31 (1862).
   TAXODIACEAE Schimp. Paleont. Veg. 2: 309 (1870).
   ARAUCARIACEAE Strasb. Conif. 25 (1872).
   Called CONIFERAE by Engler & Prantl.
4. EPHEDRACEAE Dumort. Fl. Belg. 9 (1827).§
   THOACEAE‡ Agardh, Aphor. 204 (1825).
   GNETACEAE Lindl. Bot. Reg. *t. 1686* (1834).§
5. TYPHACEAE J. St. Hil. Expos. Fam. 1: 60 (1805).
6. PANDANACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 361 (1836).
7. SPARGANIACEAE Agardh, Theor. Syst. Pl. 13 (1858).
8. ZANNICHELLIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 61 (1829).
   ZANNICHELLIACEAE† Dumort. Anal. Fam. 59 (1829).
   ZOSTERACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 65, 66 (1829).
   RUPPIACEAE Horan. Tetract. Nat. 22 (1843).
   POTAMOGETONACEAE Engl. Fuehr. Bresl. Bot. Cart. 18 (1886).§
   POSIDONIACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 644 (1891).
   CYMODOCEACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 644 (1891).
9. NAJADACEAE (Lindl.) Asch. Linnaea, 35: 160 (1867).
   NAIADACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 366 (1836).
10. APONOGETONACEAE Engler, Bot. Jahrb. 8: 261 (1887).
   APONOGETACEAE* Agardh, Theor. Syst. Pl. 44 (1858).
11. SCHEUCHZERIACEAE Agardh, Theor. Syst. Pl. 44 (1858).
   JUNCAGINACEAE‡ Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 367 (1836).
   LILAEACEAE Hieron. Ber. Ges. Nat. Berl. 116 (1878).§
12. ALISMACEAE DC. Fl. Franc. 3: 181 (1805).
13. BUTOMACEAE S. F. Gray, Arr. Brit. Pl. 2: 217 (1821).
14. TRIURIDACEAE Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 213 (1847).
   TRIURACEAE* Gardn. Trans. Linn. Soc. 19: 160 (1843).
   TRIURIACEAE* Miers, Trans. Linn. Soc. 21: 43 (1850).

15. ELODEACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 54 (1829).
    VALLISNERIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 54, 55 (1829).
    HYDROCHARACEAE* Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 335 (1836).
    HYDROCHARIDACEAE† Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 141 (1847).
    HYDROCHARITACEAE (Lindl.) Asch. Linnaea, 35: 158 (1867).
    HALOPHILACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 644 (1891).
    STRATIOTACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 645 (1891).
    OTTELIACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 645 (1891).
    THALASSOIDACEAE† Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 645 (1891).
    BLYXEACEAE* Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 645 (1891).
    HYDRILLACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 645 (1891).
16. POACEAE R. Brown, Flind. Voy. App. 2, 583 (1814).
    STIPACEAE HBK. Nov. Gen. 1: 121 (1815).
    AVENACEAE HBK. Nov. Gen. 1: 143 (1815).
    FESTUCACEAE HBK. Nov. Gen. 1: 143 (1815).
    ARUNDINACEAE HBK. Nov. Gen. 1: 148 (1815).
    HORDEACEAE HBK. Nov. Gen. 1: 179 (1815).
    OLYRACEAE HBK. Nov. Gen. 1: 196 (1815).
    BAMBUSACEAE HBK. Nov. Gen. 1: 199 (1815).
    BROMACEAE Dumort. Agrost. Belg. 82 (1823).
    PHLEACEAE Dumort. Agrost. Belg. 83 (1823).
    LOLIACEAE Dumort. Agrost. Belg. 95 (1823).
    MILIACEAE Dumort. Agrost. Belg. 135 (1823).
    SPARTINACEAE Link, Hort. Berol. 1: 46 (1827).§
    ECHINARIACEAE Link, Hort. Berol. 1: 197 (1827).§
    CHONDROSIACEAE‡ Link, Hort. Berol. 1: 269 (1827).§
    PASPALACEAE Link, Hort. Berol. 1: 269 (1827).§
    MELICACEAE Link, Hort. Berol. 1: 271 (1827).§
    ZEACEAE Reichb. Consp. 55 (1828).
    TRIPSACEAE* Dumort. Anal. Fam. 64 (1829).
    ROTTBOELLIACEAE Kunth, Gram. 150 (1830).§
    ANTHISTIRIACEAE Presl, Reliq. Haenk. 1: (1830).§
    VILFACEAE‡ Trinius, Linnaea, 10: 302 (1835).
    SESLERIACEAE W. Koch, Synops. 788 (1837).
    PAPPOPHOREACEAE* Parlat. Fl. Palerm. 1: 127 (1845).§
    SESSLERIACEAE† Fries, Summ. Veg. Scand. 1: 80 (1846).
    AGROSTACEAE* Pfeiff. Nomencl. Bot. 1: 85 (1873).
    Called GRAMINEAE by Engler and Prantl.
17. CYPERACEAE J. St. Hil. Expos. Fam. 1: 62 (1805).
    ELYNACEAE Reichb. Consp. 55 (1828).
    SCLERIACEAE Reichb. Consp. 56 (1828).
    SCIRPACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 654 (1891).
18. ARECACEAE Reichb. Consp. 72 (1828).
    CORYPHACEAE Reichb. Consp. 73 (1828).
    NIPACEAE Brongn. Enum. Genr. 15 (1843).
    SABALACEAE Schimp. Paleont. Veg. 2: 486 (1871).
    PHOENICACEAE Schimp. Paleont. Veg. 2: 496 (1871).

BORASSACEAE Schimp. Paleont. Veg. 2: 499 (1871).
LEPIDOCARYACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 649 (1891).
CEROXYLONACEAE* Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 649 (1891).
PHYTELEPHANTACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 649 (1891).
Called PALMAE by Engler and Prantl.

19. CYCLANTHACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 362 (1836).
LUDOVIACEAE Drude; Engl. & Pr. Nat. Pfl. 2: part 3, 93 (1889).

20. ARACEAE Neck. Act. Ac. Theod. Palat. 2: 462 (1770).
ORONTIACEAE R. Brown, Prodr. 1: 337 (1810).
PISTIACEAE HBK. Nov. Gen. 1: 81 (1815).
CALLACEAE Reichb. Consp. 44 (1828).
ACORACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 365 (1836).
COLOCASIACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 646 (1891).
PHILODENDRACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 646 (1891).
LASIACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 646 (1891).
MONSTERACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 646 (1891).
POTHOIDACEAE* Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 646 (1891).

21. LEMNACEAE Dumort. Fl. Belg. 147 (1827). §

22. FLAGELLARIACEAE Agardh, Theor. Syst. Pl. 20 (1858).

23. RESTIONACEAE Hieron.; Engl. & Pr. Nat. Pfl. 2: part 4, 3 (1888).
RESTIACEAE* R. Brown, Prodr. 1: 243 (1810).

24. CENTROLEPIDACEAE Hieron. Abh. Nat. Ges. Halle, 205 (1873).
DEVAUXIACEAE†‡ Dumort. Anal. Fam. 62, 63 (1829).
DESVAUXIACEAE‡ Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 386 (1836).

25. MAYACACEAE Walp. Ann. Bot. 3: 662 (1853).
MAYACEAE* Meisn. Pl. Vasc. Gen. 406, 407 (1842).

26. XYRIDACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 388 (1836).

27. ERIOCAULACEAE Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 122 (1847).
ERIOCAULONACEAE* OK. Rev. Gen. 745 (1891).

28. RAPATEACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 60, 62 (1829).

29. BROMELIACEAE J. St. Hil. Expos. Fam. 1: 122 (1805).

30. COMMELINACEAE Reichb. Consp. 57 (1828).
COMMELYNACEAE† Endl. Gen. 124 (1837).

31. PONTEDERIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 59, 61 (1829).
PONTEDERACEAE* Martius, Consp. 7 (1835).
PONTEDERAEACEAE† OK. Rev. Gen. 718 (1891).

32. PHILYDRACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 357 (1836).
PHYLIDRACEAE† Horan. Tetract. Nat. 22 (1843).

33. JUNCACEAE (Vent.) Dumort. Comm. Bot. 66 (1822).
JONCACEAE† Vent. Tabl. 2: 150 (1799).

34. STEMONACEAE Fr. & Sav. Enum. Pl. Jap. 2: 92 (1879).
ROXBURGHIACEAE‡ Wallich, Pl. As. Rar. 3: 50 (1832).

35. LILIACEAE Adans. Fam. Pl. 2: 42 (1763).
ALLIACEAE Batsch, Gen. Pl. Jenens. 10, 30 (1786).
TULIPACEAE Batsch, Gen. Pl. Jenens. 11, 30 (1786).
SMILACEAE* Vent. Tabl. 2: 146 (1799).
COLCHICACEAE DC. Fl. Franç. 3: 192 (1805).

MELANTHACEAE* R. Brown, Prodr. 1: 272 (1810).
ASPHODELIACEAE* S. F. Gray, Arr. Brit. Pl. 2: 174 (1821).
PHYLESIACEAE† Dumort. Anal. Fam. 53, 54 (1829).
ASTELIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 59, 61 (1829).
XANTHORHAEACEAE† Dumort. Anal. Fam. 60, 62 (1829).
PHILESIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 97 (1829).
CONVALLARIACEAE Link, Handb. 1: 184 (1829).
DRACAENACEAE Link, Handb. 1: 187 (1829).
MELANTHIACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 1 (1830).§
TRILLIACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 347 (1836).
GILLIESIACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 348 (1836).
KINGIACEAE Endl. Gen. 132 (1837).
LAXMANNIACEAE Horan. Tetract. Nat. 23 (1843).
FUNKIACEAE† Horan. Tetract. Nat. 23 (1843).
ASPHODELACEAE Horan. Tetract. Nat. 23 (1843).
HAWORTHIACEAE Horan. Tetract. Nat. 23 (1843).
ASPARAGACEAE Horan. Tetract. Nat. 23 (1843).
NARTHECIACEAE Fries, Summ. Veg. Scand. 1: 65 (1846).
LAPAGERIACEAE Kunth; Walp. Ann. Bot. 3: 646 (1853).
HERRERIACEAE Kunth; Walp. Ann. Bot. 3: 646 (1853).
OPHIOPOGONACEAE Kunth; Walp. Ann. Bot. 3; 646 (1853).
ASPIDISTRACEAE Kunth; Walp. Ann. Bot. 3: 646 (1853).
UVULARIACEAE Walp. Ann. Bot. Bot. 3: 650 (1853).
PHORMIACEAE Agardh. Theor. Syst. Pl. 7 (1858).

36. HAEMODORACEAE R. Brown, Prodr. 1: 299 (1810).
HAEMADORACEAE† Reichb. Consp. 60 (1828).
HEMODORACEAE† Dumort. Anal. Fam. 58 (1829).
WACHENDORFIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 61 (1829).
HOEMODORACEAE† A. Rich. Sert. Astrol. 80 (1834).

37. LEUCOJACEAE Batsch, Gen. Pl. Jenens. 10, 30 (1786).
ALSTROEMERIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 58 (1829).
CAMPYNEMACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 58 (1829).
AGAVEACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 58 (1829).
AMARYLLIDACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 328 (1836).
PANCRATIACEAE Horan. Tetract. Nat. 23 (1843).
HYYPOXIDACEAE Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 154 (1847).

38. VELLOZIACEAE Drude, Phanerog. 333 (1879).

39. TACCACEAE Reichb. Consp. 44 (1828).

40. TAMACEAE Gray, Arr. Brit. Pl. 2: 189 (1821).
DIOSCOREACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 359 (1836).
DIOSCORIDACEAE† Kl. & Grcke. Bot. Erg. Wald. 42, 55 (1862).
STENOMERIDACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 666 (1891).

41. IXIACEAE Ecklon, Verzeichn 18 (1827).§
MORAEACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 58 (1829).
IRIDACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 332 (1836).

42. MUSACEAE J. St. Hil. Expos. Fam. 1: 151 (1805).

43. ALPINIACEAE Link. Enum. 1: 228 (1821).
    CURCUMACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 20, 25 (1829).
    ZINGIBERACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 322 (1836).
    AMOMACEAE Horan. Tetract. Nat. 22 (1843).
44. CANNACEAE Link, Enum. 1: 1 (1821).
45. MARANTACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 1 (1830).
46. BURMANNIACEAE Blume, Enum. Pl. Jav. 1: 27 (1830).
    THISMIACEAE Miquel, Fl. Ind. Bat. 3: 615 (1858) §
    ARACHNITACEAE Philippi, Cat. Pl. Vasc. Chil. 278 (1881).
47. ORCHIDACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 336 (1836).
    VANILLACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 341 (1836).
    APOSTASIACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 342 (1836).
    LIMODORACEAE Horan. Tetract. Nat. 22 (1843).
    NEOTTIACEAE Reichb. f. Poll. Orch. Gen. 9 (1852).§
    COHNIACEAE‡ Reichb. f. Bot. Zeit. 929 (1852).
    RODRIGUEZIACEAE Reichb. f. Bot. Zeit. 929 (1852).
    CHLORAEACEAE Reichb. f. Bot. Zeit. 1 (1853).
    CYPRIPEDIACEAE Kl. & Grcke. Bot. Erg. Wald. 33, 38 (1862).
    OPHRYDACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 661 (1891).
    EPIDENDRACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 661 (1891).
    VANDACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 661 (1891).
48 SAURURACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 184 (1836).
49. PIPERACEAE HBK. Nov. Gen. 1: 46 (1815).
50. CHLORANTHACEAE Blume, Enum. Pl. Jav. 1: 78 (1830).
51. LACISTEMACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 183 (1836).
52. CASUARINACEAE Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 249 (1847).
    CASUARACEAE* Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 181 (1836).
53. JUGLANDACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 180 (1836).
54. MYRICACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 95 (1829).
55. LEITNERIACEAE Drude, Phanerog. 407 (1879).
56. SALICACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 186 (1836).
57. CORYLACEAE Mirbel, Élém. 2: 296 (1815).
    BETULACEAE Agardh, Aphor. 208 (1825).
58. FAGACEAE Drude, Phanerog. 409 (1879).
    CASTANEACEAE Baill. Dict. Bot. 1: 650 (1884?).
59. ULMACEAE Mirbel, Élém. 2: 905 (1815).
    CELTIDACEAE Walp. Ann. Bot. 3: 394 (1853).
60. ARTOCARPACEAE Horan. Tetract. Nat. 25 (1843).
    CANNABINACEAE Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 265 (1847).
    MORACEAE Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 266 (1847).
    CANNABACEAE* A. Braun; Asch. Fl. Brand. 58 (1864).§
    DORSTENIACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 680 (1891).
    CONOCEPHALACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 680 (1891).
61. URTICACEAE Reichb. Consp. 83 (1828).
    PHENACEAE* Weddell, Ann. Sc. Nat. Ser. 4, 1: 175 (1854).
62. PROTEACEAE J. St. Hil. Expos. Fam. 1: 185 (1805).
    PERSONIACEAE† Klotsch, Linnaea 20: 471 (1847).

63. LORANTHACEAE D. Don. Prodr. Fl. Nepal. 142 (1825).
    VISCACEAE Miers, Ann. & Mag. N. H. (II.) 8: 179 (1851).
64. MYZODENDRACEAE Hieron.; Engl. & Pr. Nat. Pfl. 3: part 1, 198 (1889).
65. SANTALACEAE R. Brown, Prodr. 1: 350 (1810).
    CANOPIACEAE‡ Presl. Epimel. Bot. 608 (1850).§
66. GRUBBIACEAE Endl. Gen. 327 (1838).
67. OLACACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 32 (1836).
    OLACEAE* Benth. Trans. Linn. 18: 677 (1841).
    SCHOEPFIACEAE Blume, Mus. Bot. Lugd. 1: 175 (1850).
    APTANDRACEAE Miers, Ann. & Mag. N. H. Ser. 2, 7: 206 (1851).
    OLACINACEAE* Kl. & Grcke. Bot. Erg. Wald. 151 (1862).
68. CYNOMORIACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 394 (1836).
    BALANOPHORACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 525 (1836).
    LATHRAEOPHILACEAE Leand. de Sacram.; A. St. Hil. Ann. Sc. Nat. Ser 2. 7: 32 (1837).
    LOPHOPHYTACEAE Horan. Tetract. Nat. 21 (1843).
    SARCOPHYTACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2; 708 (1891).
    SCYBALIACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 708 (1891).
69. ASARACEAE Link, Enum. 2: 1 (1822).
    ARISTOLOCHIACEAE Blume, Enum. Pl. Jav. 1: 81 (1830).
    APAMACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 700 (1891).
70. RAFFLESIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 13, 14 (1829).
    CYTINACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 392 (1836).
    APODANTHACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 700 (1891).
71. HYDNORACEAE Graf zu Solms, Bot. Zeit. 66 (1874).§
72. POLYGONACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 211 (1836).
    ERIOGONACEAE Walp. Ann. Bot. 3: 297 (1853).
73. CHENOPODIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 15, 17 (1829).
    CHENOPODEACEAE† Martius, Consp. 15 (1835).
    SALSOLACEAE Moq.-Tand.; DC. Prodr. 13: part 2, 41 (1849).
    ATRIPLICACEAE Simonkai, Enum. Fl. Trans. 465 (1886).
74. AMARANTACEAE (J. St. Hil) Martius, Nov. Act. Ac. Leop. 13: part 1, 215 (1826).
    AMARANTHACEAE† J. St. Hil. Expos. Fam. 1: 204 (1805).
75. BATIDACEAE Dammer; Engl. & Pr. Nat. Pfl. 3: part 1a, 118 (1893).
76. CYNOCRAMBACEAE Pouls.; Engl. & Pr. Nat. Pfl. 3: part 1a, 121 (1893).
    THELYGONACEAE‡ Caruel, Nuov. Giorn. Bot. It. 5: 170 (1873).
77. BASELLACEAE Moq.-Tand. Chenop. x (1840).
78. PETIVERIACEAE Link, Handb. 1: 392 (1829).
    RIVINIACEAE† Dumort. Anal. Fam. 17 (1829).
    PETIVERACEAE* Lindl. Nix. Pl. 16 (1833).
    PHYTOLACCACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 210 (1836).
79. ALLIONIACEAE Reichb. Consp. 85 (1828).
    NYCTAGINACEAE‡ Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 213 (1836).
80. TETRAGONIACEAE Reichb.; Moessl. Handb. 1: 52 (1827).§
    MESEMBRYACEAE* Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 56 (1836).
    SESUVIACEAE Horan. Tetract Nat. 29 (1843).

AIZOACEAE A. Braun; Asch. Fl. Brand. 60 (1864).§
MESEMBRIANTHEMACEAE Lowe, Fl. Madeir. 306 (1868).
MOLLUGINACEAE Rohrb.; Martius, Fl. Bras. 14: part 2, 228 (1872).

81. PORTULACACEAE Reichb. Consp. 161 (1828).
PORTULACEAE* Juss. Gen. 312 (1789).

82. ALSINACEAE Wahlenb. Fl. Suec. 2: lxxiv (1824).
CORRIGIOLACEAE Reichb.; Moessl. Handb. 1: 51 (1827).§
STELLARIACEAE Dumort. Fl. Belg. 106 (1827) §
QUERIACEAE DC. Prodr. 3: 379 (1828).
CARYOPHYLLACEAE‡ Reichb. Consp. 206 (1828).
TELEPHIACEAE Link, Handb. 2: 45 (1831).
PARONYCHIACEAE Link, Handb. 2: 420 (1831).
SILENACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 124 (1836).
ILLECEBRACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 127 (1836).
SCLERANTHACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 213 (1836).
MALACHIACEAE‡ C. Koch, Linnaea, 15: 709 (1841).
LOEFFLINGIACEAE† Fzl.; Walp. Repert. 1: 263 (1843).

83. NYMPHAEACEAE DC. Propr. Méd. Ed. 2, 119 (1816).
NELUMBIACEAE† Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 13 (1836).
CABOMBACEAE A. Gray, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. 4: 46 (1837).
EURYALACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 699 (1891).
NUPHARACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 699 (1891).
BARCLAYACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2; 699 (1891).

84. CERATOPHYLLACEAE A. Gray, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. 4: 41 (1837).

85. MAGNOLIACEAE J. St. Hil. Expos. Fam. 2: 74 (1805).
SCHIZANDRIACEAE* G. Don, Gen. Syst. 1: 101 (1831).
SCHIZANDRACEAE Martius, Consp. 39 (1835).
WINTERACEAE‡ Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 17 (1836).

86. LACTORIDACEAE Engler, Bot. Jahrb. 8: 53 (1887).

87. TROCHODENDRACEAE Prantl; Engl. & Pr. Nat. Pfl. 3, part 2: 21 (1891).

88. ANONACEAE DC. Syst. 1: 463 (1818).
ANNONACEAE† Link, Enum. 2: 87 (1822).

89. MYRISTICACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 15 (1836).

90. RANUNCULACEAE Juss. Gen. 231 (1789).
PAEONIACEAE DC. Prodr. 1: 64 (1824).
CALTHACEAE Presl, Fl. Sicul. 1: 20 (1826).§
POEONIACEAE† Presl, Fl. Sicul. 1: 26 (1826).§
HELLEBORACEAE Spach, Hist. Veg. Phan. 7: 285 (1839).§
NIGELLACEAE Agardh, Theor. Syst. Pl. 76 (1858).

91. LARDIZABALACEAE Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 303 (1847).

92. PODOPHYLLACEAE DC. Prodr. 1: 111 (1824).
DIPHYLLEIACEAE Schultz, Nat. Syst. Pfl. 328 (1832).
BERBERACEAE* Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 7 (1836).
BERBERIDACEAE Torr. & Gr. Fl. N. Am. 1: 49 (1838).
NANDINACEAE Horan. Tetract. Nat. 30 (1843).

93. MENISPERMACEAE DC. Prodr. 1: 95 (1824).
94. CALYCANTHACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 159 (1836).
95. MONIMIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 16 (1829).
    ATHEROSPERMACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 189 (1836).
96. CASSYTHACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 16 (1829).
    LAURACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 200 (1836).
    CASSYTACEAE† Horan. Tetract. Nat. 24 (1843).
    PERSEACEAE Horan. Tetract Nat. 25 (1843).
    LITSEACEAE Benth. & Hook. Gen. Pl. 3: 149, 160 (1880).
97. HERNANDIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 14, 16 (1829).
    ILLIGERACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 202 (1836).
    GYROCARPACEAE Kl. & Grcke. Bot. Erg. Wald. 151 (1862).
98. PAPAVERACEAE B. Juss. Hort. Trian. (1759).
    FUMARIACEAE DC. Syst. 2: 104 (1821).
99. BRASSICACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 58 (1836).
    Called CRUCIFERAE by Engler and Prantl.
100. TOVARIACEAE Pax; Engl. & Pr. Nat. Pfl. 3: part 2, 207 (1891).
101. CAPPARIDACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 61 (1836).
    CLEOMEACEAE Horan. Tetract. Nat. 31 (1843).
102. RESEDACEAE S. F. Gray, Arr. Brit. Pl. 2: 665 (1821).
    ASTEROCARPACEAE† Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 688 (1891).
103. MORINGACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 43, 48 (1829).
104. SARRACENIACEAE La Pylaie, Mem. Soc. Linn. Par. 6: 379 (1827).§
105. NEPENTHACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 204 (1836).
106. DROSERACEAE S. F. Gray, Arr. Brit. Pl. 2: 664 (1821),
    DIONAEACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 14 (1836).
    DIONACEAE* Dumort. Bull. Ac. Brux. 4: 447 (1838).
107. PODOSTEMACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 190 (1836).
    PHILOCRENACEAE‡ Bongard, Mem. Ac. St. Pet., Ser. 6, 1: 72 (1835).§
    TRISTICHACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 673 (1891).
    WEDDELLINACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 673 (1891).
    HYDROSTACHYDACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 673 (1891).
108. SEDACEAE Neck. Act. Ac. Theod. Palat. 2: 487 (1770).
    CRASSULACEAE DC. Fl. Franç. 4: 382 (1805).
109. CEPHALOTACEAE Lindl. Key (1835) §
110. ESCALLONIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 35, 37 (1829).
    RIBESIACEAE* Reichb. Consp. 160 (1828).
    SAXIFRAGACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 36, 38 (1829).
    HYDRANGEACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 36, 38 (1829).
    GROSSULARIACEAE‡ Dumort. Anal. Fam. 37, 42 (1829).
    PARNASSIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 44, 49 (1829).
    BAUERACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 1 (1830).
    BREXIACEAE Lindl Nat. Syst. Ed. 1 (1830).
    FRANCOACEAE A. Juss. Ann. Sc. Nat. 25: 9 (1832).
    PHILADELPHACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 47 (1836).

ROUSSAEACEAE† DC. Prodr. 7, part 2: 521 (1839).
POLYOSMACEAE Blume, Mus. Bot. Lugd. 1: 258 (1850).
IXERBIACEAE Griseb. Grundr. Syst. Bot. 122 (1854).
ROUSSEACEAE (DC.) Griseb. Grundr. Syst. Bot. 123 (1854).
ITEACEAE Agardh, Theor. Syst. Pl. 151 (1858).

111. CUNONIACEAE R. Brown, Flind. Voy. App. 3, 548 (1814).
112. MYROTHAMNACEAE Niedenzu; Engl. & Pr. Nat. Pfl. 3: part 2a, 103 (1891)
113. PITTOSPORACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 31 (1836).
114. ALTINGIACEAE Hayne, Flora, 1: 172 (1830).
AMBRACEAE* Reichb. Consp. 113 (1828).
HAMAMELACEAE* Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 48 (1836).
PARROTIACEAE Horan. Tetract. Nat. 28 (1843).
HAMAMELIDACEAE Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 784 (1847).
AMAMELIDACEAE Pfeiff. Nomencl. Bot. 1: 129 (1873).
115. BRUNIACEAE R. Brown, Abel Journ. App. 374 (1818).
116. PLATANACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 187 (1836).
117. ROSACEAE B. Juss. Hort. Trian. (1759).
AGRIMONIACEAE DC. Fl. Franç. 4: 448 (1805).
FRAGARIACEAE Nest. Potent. 14 (1816).
SPIRAEACEAE Dumort. Comm. Bot. 59 (1822).
POTENTILLACEAE HBK. Nov. Gen. 6: 215 (1823).
SPIREACEAE† D. Don. Prodr. Fl. Nepal. 227 (1825).
HAGENIACEAE Reichb. Consp. 145 (1828).
AMYGDALACEAE Reichb. Consp. 177 (1828).
CLIFFORTIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 18 (1829).
CHRYSOBALANACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 158 (1836).
SANGUISORBACEAE Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 561 (1847).
NEILLIACEAE Miquel, Fl. Ind. Bat. 1: 390 (1855).§
DRYADACEAE Frank; Leunis, Synops. Pfl. 2: 160 (1885).
POTERIACEAE Frank; Leunis, Synops. Pfl. 2: 173 (1885).
118. CONNARACEAE R. Brown, Exp. Cong. App. 5, 431 (1818).
119. CASSIACEAE Link, Handb. 2: 135 (1831).
FABACEAE‡ Reichb. Consp. 149 (1828).
SOPHORACEAE Link, Handb. 2: 143 (1831).
MIMOSACEAE Reichb. Fl. Exc. 437 (1832).
VICIACEAE C. Koch, Linnaea 12: 727 (1841).
CAESALPINIACEAE Kl. & Grcke. Bot. Erg. Wald. 157 (1862).
PHASEOLACEAE Pfeiff. Nomencl. Bot. 2: 668 (1874).
Called LEGUMINOSAE by Engler and Prantl.
120. GERANIACEAE J. St. Hil. Expos. Fam. 2: 51 (1805).
VIVIANIACEAE Klotsch, Linnaea 10: 433 (1836).
VIVIANACEAE† Agardh, Theor. Syst. Pl. 203 (1858).
LEDOCARPACEAE‡ Kl. & Grcke. Bot. Erg. Wald. 121 (1862).
121. OXALIDACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 140 (1836).
122. TROPAEOLACEAE Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 366 (1847).

123. LINACEAE Dumort. Comm. Bot. 61 (1822).
HUGONIACEAE Arn.; Wight & Arn. Prodr. 1: 71 (1834).
124. HUMIRIACEAE A. Juss.; A. St. Hil. Fl. Bras. Mer. 2: 87 (1829).§
125. ERYTHROXYLACEAE A. Rich. Pl. Vasc. Cub. 254 (1842).§
126. MALPIGHIACEAE Vent. Tabl. 3: 131 (1799).
HIRAEACEAE Griseb.; Martius, Fl. Bras. 12: 3, 75 (1858).
127. NITRARIACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 1 (1830).
GUAIACEAE* Reichb. Consp. 200 (1828).
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 133 (1836).
128. CNEORACEAE Engler; Engl. & Pr. Nat. Pfl. 3: part 4, 93 (1890).
129. RUTACEAE Juss. Gen. 296 (1789).
PTELEACEAE Kunth, Ann. Sc. Nat. 2: 354 (1824).
XANTHOXYLACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 135 (1836).
ZANTHOXYLACEAE† Meisn. Pl. Vasc. Gen. 64 (1837).
CORREACEAE Agardh, Theor. Syst. Pl. 229 (1858).
CITRACEAE Drude, Phanerog. 391 (1879).
BORONIACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 676 (1891).
130. SIMARUBACEAE DC. Bull. Soc. Philom. 2: 209 (1811).
SURIANACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 142 (1836).
SIMABACEAE* Horan. Tetract. Nat. 31 (1843).
131. BURSERACEAE Kunth, Ann. Sc. Nat. 2: 346 (1824).
BALSAMEACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 36, 41 (1829).
BURSERIACEAE* G. Don, Gen. Syst. 2: 79 (1832).
AMYRIDACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 165 (1836).
132. MELIACEAE Vent. Tabl. 3: 159 (1799).
CEDRELACEAE A. Juss. Mem. Mus. 19: 213, 247 (1830).
133. TRIGONIACEAE Martius, Consp. 51 (1835).
134. VOCHYSIACEAE Mart. & Zucc. Nov. Gen. 1: 123 (1824).
ERISMACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 41 (1829).
VOCHYACEAE* Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 1 (1830).
135. TREMANDRACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 43 (1829).
136. POLYGALACEAE Reichb. Consp. 120 (1828).
KRAMERIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 20, 23 (1829).
137. CHAILLETIACEAE DC. Prodr. 2: 57 (1825).
138. EUPHORBIACEAE J. St. Hil. Expos. Fam. 276 (1805).
RICINACEAE Nor.; Dup.-Thouars, Veg. Il. Afr. 28 (1807).§
HURACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 45 (1829).
SCEPACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 171 (1836).
TREWIACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 174 (1836).
STILAGINACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 179 (1836).
ANTIDESMACEAE Horan. Tetract. Nat. 25 (1843).
BENNETTIACEAE† Schnizl. Icon. *t. 172* (1843).§
BERTYACEAE Agardh, Theor. Syst. Pl. 190 (1858).
PERACEAE Klotsch, Tricocc. 12 (1860) §
ACALYPHACEAE Klotsch, Tricocc. 12 (1860).§

PHYLLANTHACEAE Klotsch, Tricocc. 12 (1860).§
DAPHNIPHYLLACEAE Muell.-Arg.; DC. Prodr. 16: part 1, 1 (1869).
TITHYMALACEAE‡ Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 674 (1891).

139. CALLITRICHACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 191 (1836).
STELLARIACEAE‡ Mac M. Metasp. Minn. Val. 344 (1892).

140. EMPETRACEAE Dumort. Fl. Belg. 106 (1827).§

141. CORIARIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 87 (1829).

142. BUXACEAE Dumort. Comm. Bot. 54 (1822).

143. LIMNANTHACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 142 (1836).

144. SPONDIACEAE Kunth, Ann. Sc. Nat. 2: 362 (1824).
TEREBINTACEAE†‡ Juss. Gen. 368 (1789).
TEREBINTHACEAE‡ DC. Fl. Franç. 4: 613 (1805).
ANACARDIACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst Ed. 1 (1830).

145. CYRILLACEAE Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 445 (1847).

146. ILICACEAE Lowe, Fl. Madeir. 2: 11 (1868).
AQUIFOLIACEAE‡ DC. Prodr. 2: 11 (1825).

147. CELASTRACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 119 (1836).

148. HIPPOCRATEACEAE HBK. Nov. Gen. 5: 136 (1821).

149. STACKHOUSIACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 118 (1836).

150. ICACINACEAE Miers, Ann. & Mag. N. H. Ser. 2, 9: 218 (1852).
PHYTOCRENACEAE Miers; Lindl. Veg. Kingd. Ed. 3, 271a (1853).
BARRERIACEAE‡ Martius, Consp. 41 (1835).

151. STAPHYLEACEAE DC. Prodr. 2: 2 (1825).
STAPHYLACEAE* Reichb. Consp. 200 (1828).
OCHRANTHACEAE‡ Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 78 (1836).

152. ACERACEAE J. St. Hil. Expos. Fam. 2: 15 (1805).
ACERINACEAE* Kl. & Grcke. Bot. Erg. Wald. 124 (1862).

153. AESCULACEAE Lindl.; Orb. Dict. 1: 155 (1841).
Called HIPPOCASTANACEAE by Engler and Prantl.

154. SAPINDACEAE R. Brown, Exp. Congo, App. 5, 427 (1818).
PAULLINIACEAE HBK. Nov. Gen. 5: 99 (1821).
DODONAEACEAE HBK. Nov. Gen. 5: 130 (1821).

155. MELIANTHACEAE Endl. Gen. Supp. 5: 80 (1850).

156. IMPATIENTACEAE (nom. nov.).
BALSAMINACEAE‡ Dumort. Anal. Fam. 46 (1829).

157. SABIACEAE Blume, Mus. Bot. Lugd. 1: 368 (1851).
MILLINGTONIACEAE‡ Wight & Arn. Prodr. 1: 115 (1834).
WELLINGTONIACEAE†‡ Meisn. Pl. Vasc. Gen. Comm. 207 (1840).

158. FRANGULACEAE DC. Fl. Franç. 4: 619 (1805).
RHAMNEACEAE* D. Don, Prodr. Fl. Nepal. 188 (1825).
RHAMNACEAE Dumort. Fl. Belg. 102 (1827).§
GOUANIACEAE Reichb. Consp. 145 (1828).
PHYLICACEAE Agardh, Theor. Syst. Pl. 186 (1858).

159. LEEACEAE DC. Prodr. 1: 635 (1824).
VITACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 30 (1836).

160. ARISTOTELIACAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 37, 41 (1829).
ELAEOCARPACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 97 (1836).
161. TILIACEAE Juss. Gen. 289 (1789).
SPARMANNIACEAE Agardh, Theor. Syst. Pl. 260 (1858).
162. MALVACEAE Neck. Act. Ac. Theod. Palat. 2: 488 (1770).
GOETHEACEAE Reichb. Consp. 204 (1828).
SIDACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 46 (1829).
MALVAVISCACEAE Presl, Reliq. Haenk. 2: 1, 135 (1831).§
GOSSYPIACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 681 (1891).
163. BOMBACACEAE Schum.; Engl. & Pr. Nat. Pfl. 3: part 6, 53 (1890).
BOMBACEAE* HBK. Nov. Gen. 5: 294 (1821).
164. BUETTNERIACEAE (R. Brown) HBK. Nov. Gen. 5: 309 (1821).
BUTTNERIACEAE† R. Brown, Flind. Voy. App. 3, 540 (1814).
STERCULIACEAE HBK. Nov. Gen. 5: 310 (1821).
HERMANNIACEAE HBK. Nov. Gen. 5: 312 (1821).
DOMBEYACEAE HBK. Nov. Gen. 5: 313 (1821).
BYTTNERIACEAE† DC. Prodr. 1: 481 (1824).
BUETTNERACEAE* Trattin. Gen. Nov. (1825).
TRIPHACEAE*‡ Reichb. Handb. 291 (1837).§
165. DILLENIACEAE R. Brown, Flind. Voy. App. 3, 541 (1814).
DELIMACEAE‡ DC. Syst. 1: 396, 397 (1818).
166. EUCRYPHIACEAE Gay, Bot. Zeit. 6: 130 (1848).
167. OCHNACEAE DC. Ann. Mus. 17: 410 (1811).
OCHNEACEAE* D. Don, Prodr. Fl. Nepal. 224 (1825).
SAUVAGESIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 44, 49, (1829).
168. CARYOCARACEAE Szysz.; Engl. & Pr. Nat. Pfl. 3: part 6, 153 (1893).
RHIZOBOLACEAE‡ Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 76 (1836).
169. MARCGRAVIACEAE Choisy; DC. Prodr. 1: 565 (1824).
MARGRAVIACEAE† Dumort. Anal. Fam. 43 (1829).
MARCGRAAVIACEAE† Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 1 (1830).
NORANTEACEAE Martius, Consp. 61 (1835).
170. QUIINACEAE Engler; Martius, Fl. Bras. 12, 1: 477 (1888).
QUIINEACEAE* Choisy, Descr. Gutt. Ind. 12 (——).§
171. SCHIZOCHLAENACEAE (nom. nov.).
Called CHLAENACEAE by Engler and Prantl.
172. THEACEAE DC. Prodr. 1: 529 (1824).
TERNSTROEMIACEAE‡ R. Brown, Abel Journ. App. 378 (1818).
LAPLACEAE*‡ DC. Prodr. 1: 526 (1824).
TERNSTROMIACEAE†‡ Agardh, Cl. Pl. 18 (1825).
CAMELLIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 43, 47 (1829).
173. STACHYURACEAE Gilg; Engl. & Pr. Nat. Pfl. 3: part 6, 192 (1893).
174. SYMPHONIACEAE Presl, Symb. Bot. 1: 71 (1832).
CLUSIACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 74 (1836).
HYPERICACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 77 (1836).
CAMBOGEACEAE*‡ Horan. Tetract. Nat. 32 (1843).

Called GUTTIFERAE by Engler and Prantl.

175. SHOREACEAE Roxb.; Wall. Catal. *n. 4405* (1832).§
DIPTERACEAE* Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 98 (1836).
LOPHIRACEAE Endl. Gen. 1014 (1840).
DIPTEROCARPACEAE Eichl. Bluethendiagr. 2: 262 (1878).

176. ELATINACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 88 (1836).

177. FOUQUIERACEAE DC. Prodr. 3: 349 (1828).
FOUQUIERIACEAE* Dumort. Anal. Fam 27 (1829).
REAUMURIACEAE G. Don, Gen. Syst. 3: 155 (1834).
TAMARICACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 126 (1836).
TAMARISCACEAE† Lowe, Fl. Madeir. 46 (1868)

178. FRANKENIACEAE S. F. Gray, Arr. Brit. Pl. 2: 663 (1821).

179. CISTACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 91 (1836).

180. BIXACEAE Reichb. Consp. 190 (1828).

181. CANELLACEAE Martius, Nov. Gen. 3: 168 (1829).

182. VIOLACEAE DC. Fl. Franç. 4: 801 (1805).
LEONEACEAE† A. DC. Prodr. 8: 668 (1844).
LEONIACEAE (A. DC.) Agardh, Theor. Syst. Pl. 142 (1858).

183. SAMYDACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 16, 18 (1829).
PAROPSIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 37, 42 (1829).
FLACURTIACEAE† Dumort. Anal. Fam. 44, 49 (1829).
FLACOURTIACEAE (Dumort.) Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 1 (1830).
KIGGELARIACEAE Link, Handb. 2: 221 (1831).
BLACKWELLIACEAE‡ Schultz, Nat. Syst. Pfl. 444 (1832).
PATRISIACEAE Martius, Consp. 58 (1835).
HOMALIACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 55 (1836).
PANGIACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 70 (1836).

184. TURNERACEAE HBK. Nov. Gen. 6: 123 (1823).

185. MALESHERBIACEAE D. Don, Edinb. N. Phil. Journ. 2: 320, 321 (1827).

186. PASSIFLORACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 37, 42 (1829).
MODECCACEAE‡ Agardh, Theor. Syst. Pl. 386 (1858).

187. CARICACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 37, 42 (1829).
PAPAYACEAE‡ Blume, Batav. Cour. (1823).§

188. LOASACEAE Reichb. Consp. 160 (1828).
CEVALLIACEAE Griseb. Grundr. Syst. Bot. 136 (1854).

189. BEGONIACEAE R. Brown, Exp. Cong. App. 5, 464 (1818).

190. DATISCACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 13, 14 (1829).

191. OPUNTIACEAE HBK. Nov. Gen. 6: 64 (1823).
CACTACEAE‡ Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 53 (1836).
PERESKIACEAE† Salm-Dyck, Otto & Dietr. Gartenz. 61 (1840).§
LEUCHTENBERGIACEAE Salm-Dyck, Otto's Gartenz. 188 (1854) §

192. GEISSOLOMACEAE Sonder, Linnæa 23: 105 (1850).

193 PENAEACEAE Sweet, Hort. Brit. 488 (1826).

194. OLINIACEAE Presl, Abh. Boehm. Ges. Folge 5, 3: 467 (1845).§
OLINACEAE* Kl. & Grcke. Bot. Erg. Wald. 152 (1862).

195. DAPHNACEAE J. St. Hil. Expos. Fam. 1: 180 (1805).
THYMELEACEAE† Reichb. Consp. 82 (1828).
AQUILARIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 15, 18 (1829).
THYMELACEAE* Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 1 (1830).§
THYMELAEACEAE (Reichb.) Reichb. Fl. Exc. 164 (1831).
196. ELAEAGNACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 194 (1836).
197. LYTHRACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 100 (1836).
LYTHRARIACEAE* Dumort. Anal. Fam. 36, 39 (1829).
AMMANNIACEAE Horan. Tetract. Nat. 29 (1843).
CUPHEACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 698 (1891).
LAGERSTROEMIACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 698 (1891).
198. HENSLOWIACEAE (Lindl.) Martius, Consp. 14 (1835).
HENSLOVIACEAE† Lindl. Bot. Reg. 20: *t. 1686* (1834).
CRYPTERONIACEAE A. DC. Prodr. 16, part 2: 677 (1868).
BLATTIACEAE Niedenzu; Engl. & Pr. Nat. Pfl. 3: part 7, 16 (1892).
199. PUNICACEAE Horan. Tetract. Nat. 30 (1843).
200. NAPOLEONACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 28, 29 (1829).
BELVISIACEAE‡ Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 1 (1830).
LECYTHIDACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 523 (1836).
BARRINGTONIACEAE Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 754 (1847).
201. RHIZOPHORACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 40 (1836).
202. MYRTACEAE R. Brown, Flind. Voy. App. 3, 546 (1814).
MYRTEACEAE* Nees, Nov. Act. Leop. 11, 1: 113 (1823).
CHAMAELAUCIACEAE Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 721 (1847).
LEPTOSPERMACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 691 (1891).
203. TERMINALIACEAE J. St. Hil. Expos. Fam. 1: 178 (1805).
COMBRETACEAE R. Brown, Prodr. 1: 351 (1810).
204. BLAKEACEAE Reichb. Consp. 174 (1828).
MELASTOMACEAE* R. Brown, Exp. Cong. App. 5, 434 (1818).
RHEXIACEAE Martius, Consp. 64 (1835).
MEMECYLACEAE* Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 40 (1836).
MOURIRIACEAE Gardn. Hook. Journ. Bot. 2: 22 (1840).
MICONIACEAE‡ C. Koch, Berl. Gartenz. 241 (1857).§
MELASTOMATACEAE Krasser; Engl. & Pr. Nat. Pfl. 3: part 7, 130 (1893).
CHARIANTHACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 697 (1891).
205. EPILOBIACEAE DC. Prodr. 3: 35 (1828).
ONAGRACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 36, 39 (1829).
FUCHSIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 39 (1829).
CIRCAEACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 1 (1830).
JUSSIEUACEAE Drude, Phanerog. 385 (1879).
OENOTHERACEAE Drude, Phanerog. 385 (1879).
206. TRAPACEAE Dumort. Fl. Belg. 90 (1827).§
Called HYDROCARYACEAE by Engler and Prantl.
207. GUNNERACEAE Endl. Gen. 285 (1837).
HALORAGACEAE*† Horan. Tetract. Nat. 25 (1843).
HALORRHAGIDACEAE Kl. & Grcke. Bot. Erg. Wald. 151 (1852).
HIPPURIDACEAE Sag. & Schn. Fl. Carp. Cent. 2: 23, 468 (1891).

208. HEDERACEAE Linn. Ord. Nat. (1764).
ARALIACEAE Vent. Tabl. 3: 2 (1799).
PANACEAE* Reichb. Consp 144 (1828).
HELWINGIACEAE Morren & Dec. Bull. Ac. Brux. 169 (1836).
HELVINGIACEAE† Agardh, Theor. Syst. Pl. 310 (1858).
209. AMMIACEAE Presl, Delic. Prag. 1 (1822).§
SILERACEAE Presl, Delic. Prag. 1 (1822).§
BOLACEAE* Reichb.; Moessl. Handb. 1: 45 (1827).§
APIACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 21 (1836).
Called UMBELLIFERAE by Engler and Prantl.
210. NYSSACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 13 (1829).
CORNACEAE Link, Handb. 2: 2 (1831).
GARRYACEAE Lindl. Bot. Reg. 20: *t. 1686* (1834).
ALANGIACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 39 (1836).
AUCUBACEAE Agardh, Theor. Syst. Pl. 303 (1858).
211. CLETHRACEAE Klotzsch, Linnæa, 24: 12 (1851).
212. PIROLACEAE (Agardh) Drude; Engl. & Pr. Nat. Pfl. 4, part 1: 3 (1889).
PYROLACEAE† Agardh, Cl. Pl. 18 (1825).
MONOTROPACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 219 (1836).
PYROLEACEAE*† Brongn. Enum. Gen. 72 (1843).
HYPOPITYACEAE‡ Kl. & Grcke. Bot. Erg. Wald. 99 (1862).
213. LENNOACEAE Solms-Laub. Abh. Nat. Ges. Halle, 11: 174 (1870).
214. ERICACEAE DC. Fl. Franç. 3: 675 (1805).
RHODORACEAE‡ Vent. Tabl. 2: 449 (1799).
VACCINACEAE* Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 221 (1836).
VACCINIACEAE Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 757 (1847).
MENZIESIACEAE Klotzsch, Linnæa 24: 11 (1851).
SIPHONANDRACEAE Klotzsch, Linnæa, 24: 11, 13 (1851).
ARBUTACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 671 (1891).
OXYCOCCACEAE‡ Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 713 (1891).
215. STYPHELIACEAE Reichb. Consp. 127 (1828).
RICHEACEAE Reichb. Consp. 128 (1828).
SPRENGELIACEAE Reichb. Consp. 128 (1828).
LYSINEMACEAE Reichb. Consp. 128 (1828).
EPACRIDACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 222 (1836).
216. DIAPENSIACEAE Link, Handb. 1: 595 (1829).
GALACEAE* DC. Prodr. 7, part 2: 776 (1839).
217. ARDISIACEAE Juss. Ann. Mus. 15: 350 (1810).
THEOPHRASTEACEAE* D. Don; Lindl. Bot. Reg. 21: *t. 1764* (1835).
MYRSINACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 224 (1836).
MYRSINEACEAE G. Don, Gen. Syst. 4: 7 (1837).
AEGICERACEAE* A. DC. Prodr. 8: 141 (1844).
218. PRIMULACEAE Vent. Tabl. 2: 285 (1799).
LYSIMACHIACEAE Reichb. Consp. 127 (1828).
ANDROSACEAE* Reichb. Consp. 128 (1828).
HOTTONIACEAE Reichb. Fl. Exc. 398 (1831).
219. ARMERIACEAE Dumort. Comm. Bot. 61 (1822).

PLUMBAGINACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 269 (1836).
STATICACEAE Trautv. Bull. Ac. Pet. 14: 250 (1856).

220. BUMELIACEAE (nom. nov.)
SAPOTACEAE‡ Reichb. Consp. 135 (1828).

221. DIOSPYRACEAE Drude, Phanerog. 377 (1879).
EBENACEAE‡ Vent. Tabl. 2: 443 (1779).

222. SYMPLOCACEAE Miers; Lindl. Veg. Kingd. Ed. 3, 593 (1853).

223. HALESIACEAE Link, Hanbd. 1: 667 (1829).
STYRACEAE* Reichb.; Moessl. Hanbd. 1: xlii (1827).§
STYRACACEAE A. DC. Prodr. 8: 244 (1844).

224. OLEACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 1 (1830).
LILACEAE Vent. Tabl. 2: 306 (1799).
JASMINACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 308 (1836).
BOLIVARIACEAE Griseb. Gentian. 20 (1836).§
JASMINEACEAE* G. Don, Gen. Syst. 4: 58 (1837).
SYRINGACEAE Horan. Tetract. Nat. 27 (1843).

225. SALVADORACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 269 (1836).
AZIMACEAE Wight & Gardn. Calcutta Journ. 6: 52 (1845).§

226. SPIGELIACEAE Martius, Nov. Gen. 2, 2: 132 (1827).
STRYCHNEACEAE* Blume, Bijdr. n. 16: 1018 (1826).§
LOGANIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 21, 26 (1829).
POTALIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 21, 26 (1829).
STRYCHNACEAE Link, Handb. 1: 439 (1829).
FAGRAEACEAE Meisn Pl. Vasc. Gen. 167 (1839).

227. GENTIANACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 20, 25 (1829).
MENYANTHACEAE G. Don, Gen. Syst. 4: 167 (1837).
ERYTHRAEACEAE Griseb. Gen. et Sp. Gent. 69 (1839).§
CHIRONIACEAE Horan. Tetract. Nat. 27 (1843).
EXACEAE* Benth. & Hook. Gen. Pl. 2: 800 (1876).

228. APOCYNACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2. 299 (1836).
Vincaceae Horan. Tetract. Nat. 27 (1843).

229. STAPELIACEAE Reichb.; Moessl. Handb. 1: 40 (1827).§
ASCLEPIADACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 302 (1836).
HOYACEAE G. Don, Gen. Syst. 4: 107 (1837).

230. CONVOLVULACEAE Vent. Tabl. 2: 394 (1799).
DICHONDRACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 20, 24 (1829).
CUSCUTACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 20, 25 (1829).
PORANACEAE Agardh. Theor. Syst. Pl. 364 (1858).

231. POLEMONIACEAE DC. Fl. Franç. 3: 645 (1805).
POLEMONACEAE* Vent. Tabl. 2: 398 (1799).
COBEACEAE† D. Don, Edinb. Phil. Journ. 10: 111 (1824).
COBAEACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 20 (1829).

232. HYDROLEACEAE HBK. Nov. Gen. 3: 125 (1818).
HYDROLAEACEAE† Dumort. Anal. Fam. 20, 25 (1829).
ROMANZOVIACEAE† Dumort. Anal. Fam. 26 (1829).
HYDROPHYLLACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 271 (1836).

233. EHRETIACEAE Schrad. Diss. Asperif. 20 (1820).§

CORDIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 20, 25 (1829).
BORAGINACEAE† Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 274 (1836).
ONOSMACEAE Horan. Tetract. Nat. 28 (1843).
BORRAGINACEAE (Lindl.) A. Gray, Man. Ed. 2, 319 (1856).

234. VERBENACEAE J. St. Hil. Expos. Fam. 1: 245 (1805).
VERBACEAE* Link, Enum. 1: 174 (1821).
STILBACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 280 (1836).
PHRYMACEAE Schauer; DC. Prodr. 11: 520 (1847).
DURANTACEAE Agardh, Theor. Syst. Pl. 295 (1858).
PETRAEACEAE Agardh, Theor. Syst. Pl. 364 (1858).

235. LAMIACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 275 (1836).
NEPETACEAE Horan. Tetract. Nat. 28 (1843).
SALVIACEAE Drude, Phanerog. 374 (1879).
Called LABIATAE by Engler and Prantl.

236. NOLANACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 20, 24 (1829).

237. SOLANACEAE Pers Ench. 1: 214 (1805).
RETZIACEAE Bartl. Ord. Nat. 192 (1830).
CESTRACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 296 (1836).
SCLEROPHYLACEAE* Miers, Lond. Journ. Bot. 7: 57 (1848).
ATROPACEAE Miers, Ann. & Mag. N. H. Ser. 2, 3: 163 (1849).

238. RHINANTHACEAE J. St. Hil. Expos. Fam. 1: 227 (1805).
MELAMPYRACEAE Dumort. Fl. Belg. 32 (1827).§
LINDERNIACEAE Reichb. Consp. 123 (1828).
CAPRARIACEAE Reichb. Consp. 124 (1828).
HALLERIACEAE Link, Handb. 1: 506 (1829).
SCOPARIACEAE Link, Handb. 1: 822 (1829).
ARAGOACEAE D. Don, Edinb. N. Phil. Journ. 19: 113 (1835).
SIBTHORPIACEAE D. Don, Edinb. N. Phil. Journ. 19: 114*(1835).
SELAGINACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 279 (1836).
SCROPHULARIACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 288 (1836).
SCROFULARIACEAE† Horan. Tetract. Nat. 27 (1843).
VERONICACEAE Agardh, Theor. Syst. Pl. 392 (1858).
ERINACEAE Pfeiff. Nomencl. Bot. 1: 1236 (1874).

239. PINGUICULACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 19, 23 (1829).
UTRICULARIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 19, 23 (1829).
LENTIBULARIACEAE‡ Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 686 (1847).

240. OROBANCHACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 287 (1836).
LATHRAEACEAE Walp. Ann. Bot. 3: 204 (1853).

241. CYRTANDRACEAE Jack, Linn. Trans. 14, 1: 23 (1823).
GESSNERIACEAE† Nees, Ann. Sc. Nat. 6: 295 (1825).
GESNERIACEAE (Nees) Dumort Anal. Fam. 28, 30 (1829).
GESNERACEAE* Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 283, 286 (1836).
RAMONDIACEAE Gren. & Godr. Fl. Franc. 2: 506 (1850.)§

242. COLUMELLIACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 1 (1830).

243. BIGNONIACEAE Pers. Ench. 2: 168 (1807)
CRESCENTIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 20, 24 (1829).

244. MARTYNIACEAE Link, Handb. 1: 504 (1829).

PEDALIACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 281 (1836).
SESAMACEAE Drude, Phanerog. 373 (1879).
245. GLOBULARIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 19, 21 (1829).
GLOBULACEAE* Dumort. Comm. Bot. 55 (1822).
246. ACANTHACEAE J. St. Hil. Expos. Fam. 1: 236 (1805).
247. MYOPORACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 279 (1836).
BONTIACEAE Horan. Tetract. Nat. 27 (1843).
248. PLANTAGINACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 267 (1836).
249. RUBIACEAE B. Juss. Hort. Trian. (1759).
COFFEACEAE Batsch, Tab. Affin. 233 (1802).§
CINCHONACEAE DC. Ann. Mus. 9: 217 (1807).
GUETTARDACEAE DC. Ann. Mus. 9: 217 (1807).
GARDENIACEAE HBK. Nov. Gen. 3: 407 (1818).
HAMELIACEAE HBK. Nov. Gen. 3: 413 (1818).
PSYCHOTRIACEAE Cham. & Schlecht. Linnaea 4: 4 (1829).
OPERCULARIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 29, 32 (1829).
LYGODYSODEACEAE†‡ Bartl. Ord. Nat. 123, 207 (1830).
LYGODYSIACEAE*†‡ Martius, Consp. 31 (1835).
GALIACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 249 (1836).
NAUCLEACEAE Meisn. Pl. Vasc. Gen. 157 (1838).
MORINDACEAE Schimp. Paleont. Veg. 2: 874 (1872).
250. VIBURNACEAE Dumort. Comm. Bot. 56 (1822).
CAPRIFOLIACEAE‡ Vent. Tabl. 2: 593 (1799).
LINNEACEAE† Dumort. Fl. Belg. 55 (1827).§
LINNAEACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 33 (1829).
LONICERACEAE Drude, Phanerog. 370 (1879).
SAMBUCACEAE Kerner, Pflanzenleb. 2: 711 (1891).
251. ADOXACEAE Fritsch; Engl. & Pr. Nat. Pfl. 4, part 4: 170 (1891).
252. VALERIANACEAE Batsch, Tab. Affin. 227 (1802).§
253. MORINACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 32 (1829).
DIPSACEAE* B. Juss. Hort. Trian. (1759).
DIPSACACEAE Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 699 (1847).
254. CUCURBITACEAE B. Juss. Hort. Trian. (1759).
ZANONIACEAE Blume, Bijdr. 15: 936 (1826).
ZANNONIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 103 (1829).
255. CAMPANULACEAE Juss. Gen. 163 (1789).
LOBELIACEAE Dumort. Comm. Bot. 57 (1822).
SPHENOCLEACEAE Martius, Consp. 31 (1835).
DELISSEACEAE Presl, Prodr. Mon. Lobel. 46 (1836).
CYPHIACEAE A. DC. Prodr. 7, part 2: 497 (1839).
NEMACLADACEAE Nutt. Amer. Phil. Trans. N. Ser. 8: 254 (1843).
CYPHOCARPACEAE Miers, Lond. Journ. Bot. 7: 61 (1848).
256. BRUNONIACEAE Reichb. Consp. 91 (1828).
GOODENIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 28, 30 (1829).
SCAEVOLACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 242 (1836).
GOODENOUGHIACEAE† Schum.; Martius, Fl. Bras. 3, part 3: 161 (1894).
257. CANDOLLEACEAE Schoenl.; Engl. & Pr. Nat. Pfl. 4, part 5: 79 (1889).

STYLIDIACEAE ‡ Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 240 (1836).

258. CALYCERACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 251 (1836).

259. CARDUACEAE Neck. Act. Ac. Theod. Palat. 2: 465 (1770).

CICHORACEAE * B. Juss. Hort. Trian. (1759).

CHICORACEAE *† Neck. Act. Ac. Theod. Palat. 2: 463 (1770).

GUNDELIACEAE DC. Ann. Mus. 16: 153 (1810).

VERNONIACEAE HBK. Nov. Gen. 4: 39 (1820).

INULACEAE Presl, Delic. Prag. 1 (1822).§

JACOBACEAE *‡ Dumort. Fl. Belg. 65 (1827).§

GRINDELIACEAE Reichb. Consp. 107 (1828).

PSIADIACEAE Reichb. Consp. 107 (1828).

CALENDULACEAE Reichb. Consp. 112 (1828).

AMBROSIACEAE Reichb. Consp. 112 (1828).

IVACEAE Reichb. Consp. 112 (1828).

CYNARACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 32 (1829).

ACARNACEAE ‡ Link, Handb. 1: 684 (1829).

EUPATORIACEAE Link, Handb. 1: 729 (1829).

PARTHENIACEAE Link, Handb. 1: 816 (1829).

HIERACEAE* D. Don, Edinb. N. Phil. Journ. 6: 306 (1829).

TARAXACEAE* D. Don, Edinb. N. Phil. Journ. 6: 307 (1829).

CICHORIACEAE Reichb. Fl. Exc. 248 (1831).

MUTISIACEAE Lessing, Syn. Compos. 92 (1832).

NASSAUVIACEAE Lessing, Syn. Compos. 396 (1832).

ASTERACEAE Lindl. Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, 251, 253 (1836).

NASSAVIACEAE† Endl. Gen. Suppl. 1: 1386 (1841).

EVACEAE* Schultz-Bip.; Walp. Repert. 2: 955 (1843).

CASSINIACEAE Schultz-Bip. Flora, 1: 129 (1852).

CENTAUREACEAE Pfeiff. Nomencl. Bot. 1: 646 (1873).

HELIANTHACEAE Pfeiff. Nomencl. Bot. 1: 1579 (1874).

LACTUCACEAE Drude, Phanerog. 369 (1879).

Called COMPOSITAE by Engler and Prantl.

NOTES ON A FEW OF THESE NAMES.

15. ELODEACEAE. *Elodea* Michx. is known as *Udora* Nutt. Hence this family bocomes VALLISNERIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. 54, 55 (1829).

94. CALYCANTHACEAE. *Calycanthus* L. should be called *Buettneria* Duham. (see Kearney, Bull. Torr. Club, 21: 173). As this family contains but one genus, it must be called BUETTNERIACEAE (nom. nov.).

164. BUETTNERIACEAE. The name *Buettneria* Loefl. being no longer tenable, this family should be called STERCULIACEAE HBK. Nov. Gen. 5: 310 (1821).